WALL DISHARD SAIL

The Civil-Rights Bill.

This bill, according to prediction, was on yesterday recommitted, on motion of Mr. it said in its issue of Saturday last on the BUTLER. He stated his object to be to get subject of the progress made by the African rid of the amendments which had been race: offered to it. Some of these amendments if adepted would, he said, have rendered the

Many persons were of opinion that the recommittal of the bill was fatal to it. Private accounts from Washington hint strongly that this course was taken at the solicitation. of General GRANT; and, furthermore, it is urged that various persons are entitled to credit for strong personal appeals against the bill both to the President and to members of Congress. We should indeed be gratified to know that General Grant disapproved of the bill from a belief that it would do more injury than good; but we are not yet satisned that he opposed it at all. The following strong paragraph is copied from the official organ-the Washington Republican of yesterday morning:

"Among the measures which 'may be heneseent in design' [quoting Governor ascendancy whenese message], in the opinion of the retrogression. President, is the civil-rights bill. Let Governor Kemper remember that less than a month ago the President expressed a hope, response to an address from a delegation members of the late National Colored Convention, that success would attend their efforts to secure the rights or privileges for which the body petitioned. Perhaps this is Kemper mark it down as his first exception to the beneficent designs of the Administra-

The organ affects to regard Governor KEEFER's message, wherein it declares the factious in her criticism of the measures of the Administration, as implying a disthis ridiculous affectation, it intimates such a man" "as will 'cooperate in every in asure' of the Administration.' This is mere impudence; but it gives some encouragement to a report that the civilrights bill was recommitted in order to await the senatorial elections in Virginia and Marythe bill would be recommitted for that purpose; and the correspondent of the Baltitelegram dated the 6th:

ico muniting the civil-rights bill is understood to be a desire not to injure the proscas of Administration candidates in the aterial contests in Virginia and Maryland. is given out here to-day that hopes are en ertained of electing Republican senators a these states, though upon what grounds they are based does not appear."

We can hardly believe it possible that the Administration or Congress could be so very simple as to suppose that the Legislature of this state could elect any Republican to the United States Senate, and least of all Mr. We shall soon know why the recommittal

the bill took place. The rumors and let this up to this time afford not light enough to satisfy anybody as to the real plans of the Republicans upon the subject. The postponing the bill with a view to some strategy about the election of senator is a poor expedient. It would be wiser to reject the bill as the best mode of inducing concessions to the Administration in the elections of senators in Virginia and Maryland. It is easier to purchase friendship by an act of justice that it is by merely postponing the infliction of a serong.

We shall have to know a good deal more a out what the Washington Government meant by recommitting the civil-rights bill before we can understand it.

THE CERRENCY FALLACY .- For the benefit of the currency-tinkerers, especially those who want no more of the article, it is worth while to show how little they have learned from past experience. The crisis of 1837 happened with a currency of only \$149,000,too. The crisis of 1857 found the amount in circulation to be only \$214,000,000. In contrast with these comes now the crisis of 1873, which was preceded by an increase in the amount of money of all kinds in circulation equal to 100 per cent, within the three or four years that followed 1861, and equal to 300 per cent. in the amount of mere paper currency. And yet there was no panie from 1861 to 1873; and it is universally admitted that there would have been none in 1873 had not the currency been contracted by bearding.

In a brief and pointed letter addressed by Dr. RUPPNER, superintendent of public education, to the Hon. Mr. HARRIS, of Virginis, interest to the Finance Committee. upon the pending civil-rights bill, that gent'eman said :

" THERE IS NO POWER ON EARTH, MORAL OR " PHYSICAL, WHICE CAN MIX THE CHILDREN OF " THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES IN THE SAME

The Dispatch of yesterday morning contained the same declaration in very similar words. The letter of Dr. Ruffner had not been seen by us. But the opinion is so universal and is so directly elicited by the pro-

position to compel the mixture of races that it is incidentally uttered by thousands. And yet Dr. RUFFNER received the unanimous support of the Republican party of the Virginia Legislature for reelection to his important office-an office which directs the whole school system of the State. If his views, circumstanced as he is, and emplatically endorsed as he is for his impar-

t ality and competency by the Republican Party of Virginia, are not listened to by Congress, why, it would seem to be idle to urge Congress to forbear to interfere with our school system.

The Southside Virginian, published at Boydton and Chase City, Mecklenburg, and the Farmville Mercury, have both undergone a change of proprietorship. They have been both owned by Messrs. J. A. H. ST. ANDREW, C. E. MADISON, and T. G. SCTHERLAND, and both have just been purchased by Mr. St. Andrew, who will conduct them, assisted by Mr. Madison in the editorial department. The two papers have practical general information. Sr. AndRew goes to the House. writes informatory articles about the Bank of England, Portland cement, and a hundred minor matters, including mining and immigration. Madison wrote the best article on duelling which has appeared for ten thing and everywhere. He is helping to Esq, to qualify as judge of the County Court authority only by implication, and can we bring to Virginia the best of immigrants, of Tazewell, and recommending the General believe the Convention to have left so grave and has enterprise untounded. Give him means and he will in time connect Cape Horn with the Cape of Good Hope, Sucgood deal of merit.

The African as The Chicago Times is one of the ablest

daily newspapers in the Northwest. It is unquestionably free from prejudices favora- Surry. Mr. Sullivan was elected. ble to the South, and could not in the formation of its opinions be biassed by any such "infirmity" as southern sympathy. With this understanding of the Times, read what

"It is now something more than a decade since the 'man and brother' was emancipated from the thraidom of the 'oligarchy of the whip and the branding-iron,' A nation, or a race, or a people, does not reach a full development in a decade; but a decade is a period sufficiently extended for the exhibition of what may be accepted as indications. We may not find the full tree from a seed planted ten years ago, but we at least will find the plant, whose thrift and outlines will give some earnest of the future growth. What, now, are the indications given by the Africans of their capacity for growth and development since the issuing of the proclamation of emancipation?

"In every southern State in which the negro has been an extended element the movement of the Commonwealth has been backward. This is so despite the fact that the southern negroes bave been backed by the whole power of the Federal Government. In brief, there is not one single instance where the negroes have had the ascendancy without there being a marked

"As for individual instances of development on the part of negroes, the evidence is just as scanty as in the cases where regarded as communities. We do not know of a solitary instance in which a full-blooded African bas shown the smallest advance. The scattering cases of men who have obtained some notoricty for the possession of good or an untoward event. If it is, let Governor of bad qualities, have invariably been confined to men who, like Jones and Fred. Dottglass, are not negroes, but the result of a ne gro graft upon a white stock.

Perhaps there has not been sufficient time for the sprouting of even faint indications of that marvellous growth which we were so disposition of Virginia to be fair and not often assured would follow the emancipation of the 'mon and brother.' Nevertheless, one is forced to conclude that thus far the seed of emancipation has produced no good inposition to cooperate with it. Pursuing tellectual fruit. It has clevated the southern negro into the position of a legislator, and that we here in Virginia are about to sunk the white man into a serf, without in cleet a senator, and that we may "select the least having altered the mental value of either.'

And now our rulers are proposing to mend matters by sinking the white man still

South Carolina is spoken of by a whilem abolitionist as "a moral morass, in which land! The Washington correspondent of there is neither standing nor holding Lie Petersburg News in advance said that ground." He ascribes this condition of that hapless State to the genuine negroes who control public affairs there. They have more American stated the same thing in a overwhelmed the whites, and the writer says they "intend in due time to drive out the it may be mentioned that the secret of malattoes." That is what they did in St. moveable amid the whirl of the conflict of Domingo. Behold your work, gentlemen of Washington!

> The New York Tribune now thinks that its correspondent Mr. Palpu Keeler was murdered on the Spanish steamer Cienfuegos. He is reported to have excited the indignation of the Cubans by stating that he had very valuable information, which he which is: could not even put on paper for fear of compromising himself. This the Tribune suppeals, circuit courts, and county courts. kill him. Mr. KEELER had, however, by the regulated by law." eccentricity of his conduct afforded abundant exidence of a mental irregularity that made suicide very probable.

We see in one of the notices of Mr. KEE-LER by a Boston literary gentleman that the very clever correspondent was engaged before his death upon a life of John Brown, as modified by the Constitution or may be in which he proposed to bring out interesting. This is rather significant. The whole class of admirers of Brows-i. e., those who could ignore his outrageous and murderous conduct, and find in his fanaticism something to eulogize - are peculiar in their mental structure. We are never surprised at anything such people do.

dent of the Richmond Board of Health, for the comprehensive reports of the Massachusetts Board of Health for three successive years. They are interesting and instructive.

A merry Andrew -J. A. H. St.

General Assembly of Virginia.

WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1874. SENATE. Lieutenant-Governor WITHERS in the

chair. Prayer by Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D., of the Monumental church. BILLS, &C., INTRODUCED AND REPERRED.

The following bills, resolutions, &c., were introduced and appropriately referred:

present oyster law. By the same: A resolution referring so much of the Governor's inaugural message

as refers to revenue derived from the oyster By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill to incorporate

Gauge Railroad Company.

By Mr. LACKLAND: A bill in relation to actions in detenue. By Mr. Allan: A bill to amend the Code

of 1873 in relation to the salary of the county superintendents of schools. By Mr. Thomas: A bill to provide for the sale of delinquent lands for county levies in the several counties in the Commonwealth. By Mr. Evans: A resolution of inquiry as to what legislation is necessary for the better protection of life and property against

accident of stationary and locomotive en-By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A resolution as to the expediency of so amending the act of February 21, 1873, as to make section 10 ap-

ply to corporation courts. By Mr. WARD: A resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to needful enactments as shall adapt its existing a legal rate of interest to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

By Mr. Nowlin: A resolution looking to the more effectual protection of land-owners acts of incorporation, &c., &c., &c.,-bu against persons riding through their farms, not to take from it its fundamental jurisdic pulling down fences, plucking fruit, etc., etc. tion as a court of nisi prius and equity. To By Mr. Smith, of Nelson: A resolution in- take which away does not "regulate," but quiring into the expediency of causing acts destroys-abolishes. of a public character to be printed in a book separate from acts of a private character.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR laid before the Senate a communication from W. P. Cecil, county, announcing that that gentleman had to grant motions for probate and administradeclined to qualify as judge, and recommend-ing that the said office be filled at an early

PASSED. displayed decided talent and a great deal of taxes was taken up and agreed to. It now Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. House met at 12 M .- Speaker HANGER in

Prayer by Rev. A. C. Bledsoe. A message from the Governor communi- tion. cating the fact of the failure of W. P. Cecil, Courts of Justice.

cess to the man of two newspapers and of a der, the following nominations were made: the Legislature power to abolish either good deal of merit.

For First Doorkeeper, Mr. C. T. Critten-branch of the judiciary they would have put

For Second Doorkeeper, Mr. A. O. Salli-

For Third Doorkeeper, Mr. John J. Wilkerson, of Pittsylvania, and John G. Custle, of Northampton. Mr. Wilkerson was Mr. Carrz offered a concurrent resolution providing that the General Assembly proceed at I P. M. on Friday next to elect a

judge for the county of Halifax. Agreed to, and communicated to the Senate by Mr. CRITZ. BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C., INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. FLOOD: Petition of Wilson Hix

n relation to his bond as sheriff of Appo-

mattox county. To the Committee on Fi

nance. By Mr. VAN AUKEN: A resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of having the Code of 1873 published in two volumes.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill to amend and reenact the 4th section of chapter 154, Code of 1873, so as to read thus : "The county courts may grant letters of administration, admit wills to probate, appoint guardians, curators, and committees, and shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all motions and other matters made exclusively cognizable therein by any statute." To Courts of Jus-

By Mr. HANGER: A bill to amend the char ter of the Augusta County Fair, and change the name thereof to the "Baldwin Augusta Fair." To Committee on Agriculture and

Mining. By Mr. GILLIAM: Resolutions proposing that the General Assembly memorialize the Congress of the United States to pass the civil-rights bill without amendment. To Committee on Resolutions and Federal Rela-

Adjourned at 1 P. M.

[For the Dispatch.] The County Court.

The passage of the act of Assembly known as the "county court bill" attracted as much attention and excited as much legal inquiry probably, as any other production of the Legislature which enacted it. The act throttled one of the most ancient and time-honored institutions of Virginia, so that between the date of its passage and the 1st of August, when it took effect, proceedings in it were nothing but the death-rattle, growing fainter and fainter till lost in the utter dissolution of what had been known as the county court" in Virginia from its colo-

Now as well as then the question naturally presents itself whether this act is or is the Constitution must be referred especially all questions of the judiciary established for the State. All admit that a well-regulated and efficient judiciary,-stable, enduringchallenging respect and commanding confidence and obedience, is a fudamental necessity of the Commonwealth, and that it must not be left to depend on the varying wills of the same men or of different Legislatures. It must be a point fixed and imlife. It must be rooted and founded onembedded in-the organic law of the State.

The change made by this act was a revolution-it utterly abolished what generations had known as the "county court." The crash of such a fabric is startling to

men, and sets them to inquiring, What is there that we can rely on as stable among us? This court is treated of in two sections of the Constitution. Article 6, section 1-"There shall be a supreme court of ap-

"The jurisdiction of these tribunals and

for six years. The jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the existing county courts, except so far

changed by law. Let us first examine the first section, some reminiscences that would have been which in fact is the clause establishing the

courts. become technical terms, having a fixed and defined meaning, ascertained by long usage as well as by statute.

The framers of the Constitution must be cery court. It has also been a court of over to secure to the Commonwealth a continuance of a definite tribunal, such as bad been known to its people for generations, the name of which had become a technical term so far that the name of county court had a fixed and ascertained meaning, comprehending in the two words a description of a court of nisi prius, &c., &c.

This is a practical view of it. A different riew would open the door to untold evils. If the Constitution attached no specific meaning to the words "county court," but By Mr. FINNEY: Memorial of citizens of simply meant any court, with any jurisdic Accomac county praying the repeal of the tion, which any Legislature might choose to set up by the name of county court, then they attach no fixed signification to the name of the Supreme Court of Appeals or to the circuit court-and all these courts are at the mercy or caprice of the bare majority of each Legislature, who can at one session, or at the Richmond and Transalleghany Narrow- one day, even, make them all nisi prius; the next, mere surrogate courts; and the next, purely criminal, without any civil jurisdic-

We must construe the words "county court" in this section to be technical, and to mean a court such as the county court has been known to be, or else we are at sea, with a judiciary not established by organic law. but dependent on the daily changes of each changing Legislature.

I take it, therefore, that the Constitution does not confer on the Legislature the power to abolish the county court (for that is the avowed intent) under the cover of the provision to regulate by law its jurisdiction. This last clause of section 1 says regulate by law. Now, to regulate don't mean to destroy, and in this instance it merely gives

to the Legislature a power to make such and continuing jurisdiction to the changing subjects of litigation or phases of societye. g., to empower a court to grant divorces

Does the 13th section conflict with this view? It says that the county court shall be held by a judge learned in the law of Virginia. That term indicates what sort of work the judge is to do. What need of a judge learned in the law to sit like a puppet tion, &c., where no contest exists?

The jurisdiction, it says, shall be the same as the existing county court (this shows the model they had before them) except so far Senate joint resolution providing for the suspension of the sale of delinquent lands for taxes was taken up and agreed to. It now used are the sole ground of any claim of constitutional authority to a'olish, "to get rid of" (that was the current "phrase") one of the most important courts, the one of most general resort in the State, which has existed for nearly two centuries. In fact, the word "changed" is used here for the word "regulate" employed in the 1st sec-

At the best it can be claimed to give such Assembly to proceed to fill the vacancy, was a matter as the power to subvert a court-or read and referred to the Committee on as snything pertaining to the existence of a Courts of Justice. judiciary—to depend on implication? Had The election of Doorkeepers being in or-

the terms so full and sign that there could have been no room for doubt, or they would have done it themselves.

But if we admit that this implicated power

of abolishing a court has been conferred on the Legislature, where is it to stop? What is to hinder it from "abolishing," rid " of, the circuit court and court of apreals simply by attenuation-by taking away. heir jurisdiction and reducing them to the

shadow of a michty name"? The authority claimed by the advocates of the court bill is dangerous, the measure is revolutionary, and leaves us at sea without a judiciary fixed, stable, permanent, and independent.

In very truth, in the blind feeling about for something to be "economical" in, the Legislature strained their power to meet their wishes. It is one of the very classes of cases which history shows us to have een fraught with seeds of danger-where, with, mayhap, no seriously evil designs, legislators have wrested phrases in the organic law to suit their wishes rather than heir REASON.

It may be that Virginia does not need two courts of concurrent original jurisdiction the county and circuit courts. I do not think it does.

But the evil (if such it be) we know. It would be better to bear that and the cost than to fly to the inconceivable ills to grow out of tampering and tinkering with the judiciary, that ark of the covenant, which is not to be touched with unholy or unconsecrated hands.

The courts should be restored to stand as they were until the judiciary be remodelled by organic law. It is a subject too sacred and important to be changed or established by aught else than organic law.

Either wait for a convention, which will bave power over the whole subject, or till a permanent and symmetrical system can be devised and submitted to the people as an amendment to the Constitution-an amendment which shall employ the right words, and enough of them, to leave its meaning beyond doubt.

Then, it might be desirable to preserve the county court, though combining two or more courts under one judge-"get rid" of the circuit court. Erect district courts of appeals with exclusive appellate jurisdiction from \$100 to \$1,000, and a supreme court of appeals for causes over \$1,000. This would expedite business and reliev the court of appeals.

This course would restore the prestige o sacredness and stability to the "courts," and would preserve confidence and respect for their permanence and dignity.

It would save us from the general wan of respect and faith in all courts, for this 'getting rid" of the county court puts an end to all faith in the stability of the others, not constitutional; for to the standard of and leaves the conviction that each and all are simply creatures of the day-tenants at will of the Legislature; that the judiciary is not a coordinate department of the State government, defined and fixed by the organic law, equal to the other branches in dignity, stability, permanence.

In another paper it is proposed to give the details of the sketch of a State judiciary above stated, and the reasons in support of it with more fullness than can be given in JNO. M. ORB. this article.

To the Lawyers in the General Assembly: Gentlemen, -- As you know, there has been

a very general prejudice excited against our and bankruptcy. Because we are the mere agents of the creditors in enforcing their claims, we are by the debtors accused of being fomenters of strife. The greater part profession in these times of trouble, debt, being fomenters of strife. The greater part of this censure is, of course, grossly unjust. We feel a proud satisfaction in the fact that our profession has maintained its integrity as completely as any other distinctive class of the people of this country. Our Virginia poses excited a vindictiveness towards him the judges thereof, except so far as the same judiciary, which is a part of, though at the which impelled those who entertained it to is conferred by the Constitution, shall be head of, the great "fraternity of lawyers," has maintained its high and honored position in the Commonwealth as yet being "without spot or blemish." But there is one bad practice that ought to be abolished—one evil that ought to be remedied by legislative action—and that is the practice of appointing the attorneys in the practice of appointing the attorneys in the court to sell Article 6, section 13, says that there shall tion in the Commonwealth as " without spot or blemish." But there is be monthly terms, held by a judge "learned" in the laws of the State, to be known as the one bad practice that ought to be abolishcounty court judge, who shall hold office ed-one evil that ought to be remedied cause as commissioners of the court to sell cause as commissioners of the court to sell lands under decrees in chancery. The sheriff is, and of right ought to be, the proper ministerial officer of the court. He is a bonded officer. The court never hesitates to rule him up to a proper discharge of his decree of the court never hesitates to rule him up to a proper discharge of his decree of captain Farrar.

See Market Hall Thursday Eventually See the proper tique uniform, without arms or account ements. It is a proper of captain Farrar.

By order of Captain Farrar.

Acting Order of Captain Farrar. The term "court of appeals," "circuit duties. There is no such intimate relation court," and "county court," used here, are existing between him and the court as exnot general, vague, or indefinite: they have lists between the court and the bar. Now we see three and four lawyers appointed commissioners to sell one tract of land. They are required to give bond before collecting money for the sale of the land. This presumed (in like manner as a testator) to in very many cases they neglect to do. Who ntend the technical meaning when they use is to see that they do? The debtor being We are obliged to Dr. J. G. CABELL, Presi- a technical term. Now, for more than one ruined, his counsel don't feel specially incentury the county court of Virginia has terested. The purchaser is not a party to the suit, and has no counsel in the case. In a practice of seven years in three counties and terminer and a court of probate; and several cases have come under my observawhen the framers of the Constitution said tion in which such bonds were not given there "shall be a county court" they did not and the commissioners were in default. mean an indefinite something which should The judge's relations with them being be called a "county court," but they meant | socially intimate, he was embarrassed about publicly exposing their delinquencies, and altogether it was made manifest that the altogether it was made manifest that the judge was placed in a position which the laws and customs of the land should not impose on him. Again, in some cases these commissioners undertake to allow themselves as attorneys enormous fees out of the funds in hand; and bringing the report to the judge, asks its confirmation. Here he is placed in the exceedingly embarrassing position of offending his daily associates or position of offending his daily associates or

countenancing a wrong. Do yourselves and the profession the credit to bring forward an act prohibiting the courts from appointing the attorneys in a dres cause commissioners to sell lands decreed therein to be sold. A COUNTRY LAWYER.

Whic and Enquirer please copy.

MARRIAGES.

Married, in this city, on the 6th instant, by Rev. C. C. Bitting, Mr. S. A. SNYDER and Miss ALICE B. COURTNEY.

DEATHS.

Died, on the 7th January, at 4 o'clock A. M., after a long and painful illness, ROBERT H. LEONARD, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His funeral will take place THIS EVENING at 2 o'clock from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. P. H. Gary, corner of Eighth and Decatur streets. Manchester. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Petersburg papers please copy.

Died, on Wednesday morning the 7th instant, a quarter to 5 o'clock, of croup, HARRY SEY MOUR, son of James T. and Virginia S. Via, aged five years, six months and eleven days.

Farewell, dear HARRY, thou art sleeping Sweetly in thy home of rest, And we know while we are weeping Thou art with thy Saviour blest.

Our leved one, sweet and patient child, In all thy grief and pain; That little heart, so cold and still, Will never throb again. We miss thee, darling; oh! how much Our God alone can tell; He took thee from our loving arms— He doeth all things well.

To thy home in heaven, loved one, go—
A mother's heart can tell,
And only her's can fully know,
How hard to say farewell. The funeral will take place from the residence Twenty-fourth and M streets, THIS (Thursday EVENING ats o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

EDUCATIONAL. GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY-

OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, FIFTH STREET. This school will be opened on MONDAY the 12th instant by Rev. EDWARD HUBER.
Further information can be obtained at Rev. E. HUBER'S, 812 lifth tireet, or any of the church wardens.

ja 8-3t*

LIME AND CEMENT. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PRO-DUCE AND FOR SALES.
WINDSOR BLUE LUMP PLASTER;
RICHMOND-GHOUND 'PLASTER; in barrels of bags; CALCINED PLASTER;
Manufacturers' agents for LIME and CEMENT.

STAPLES & BLAIR,
No. 1107 Basin bank.

IME! LIME! LIME!

900 barrels "INDIAN ROCK" LIME received this day.
Constant receipts FRESH from kilms.
For sale low.
DILLON; ELLETT & CO.,
Manufacturers, 1503 Dock street.
RICHMOND. VA., August 5, 1872.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DONE AT

MASONIC M ASONIC ACTICE.—The members of MISTROPOLITAN ISINGE.
No. 11, are requested to attend a stated communication of their Lodge at St. Alban's Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 8th Instant, at 6 o'clock Members of sister lodges and transient brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.
ja 8-1t* S. B. JACOBS, Secretary.

THE OFFICERS AND MEM-S THE OFFICERS AND MEAN
BERS OF EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT, No. 22, 1, 0, 0, F., will
attend a regular meeting on THIS
(Thursday) EVENING, the 8th instant,
at 7% o'clock. Candidates for initiation and degrees
will be in attendance by 8 o'clock. By order of the
C. P. JOHN B. VAUGHAN,
ja 8-11*

ja 8-11* GERMANIA LODGE, No. 15, Lodge are requested to meet at their hall this AFTERNUON at 3 o'clock for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respective our deceased brother Past Chancellor HENRY EYLERS, of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 18, New York. By order of the C. C. 18, New York. By order of the C. C. CHARLES T. LOEHR,
K. of R. and S.

Ja 8-1t* FAIRFIELD GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, January 8, 1874. THE REGULAR MEETING OF THIS

The REGULST MILETTICAL TRANSPORT AND THE STREET THE GRANGE WILL be held at Masons' Hall, on Twenty-fifth street, at 7% o'clock THIS (Thursday) NIGHT. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of the Master. WILLIAM H. PLEASANTS, NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE DE-POSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK will be held at No. 1430 Main street TO-NIGHT at 7% o'clock, by request of many deposi-tors.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMPANY (Greenbrier county, W. Va..) will be held at the Ballard House, in the city of Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, 22d of January, instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. President White Sulphur Springs Company.

OFFICE OF THE RICHMOND AND HENRICO TUBNPIKE COMPANY. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COM-PANY are requested to meet NEXT TUES: DAY MORNING, 13th instant, at 21 o'clock, a the office of Wm. Wallace Sons, for the purpose of transacting business of importance.
ja S-4t*

W. S. EDMOND, President.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATH ANNUAL MEETING OF VIRGINIA HOME BUILDING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Third-Street Methodist Episcopal church on THURS-DAY, January 8, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M., for an election of officers.

P. H. WOOLFOLK, President.

JAMES B. BURRELL, Secretary. 12, 7-21* JAMES B. BURRELL, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING DEPARTMENT, LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, will be held at the office of the company, 1015 Main street, TUESDAY the 13th of January, at 5 P. M. JOHN B. CARY. JOHN B. CARY, OFFICE OLD DOMINION INSURANCE CO., January 5, 1874. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, will be held at their office, 1115 Main street, on TUESDAY the 13th of January, 1874, at 6 o'clock P. M. B. C. WHERRY, Secretary CITY SAVINGS BANK, RICHMOND, VA., January 2, 1874.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the Planters National Bank on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, at 7.30 P. M. ja 2-td EDWARD COHEN. Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK, RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank will be held at their office on THURSDAY, 15th January, 1874, at 5 o'clock P. M. WM. A. JENKINS, in 2-td Cashier. UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, ARICHMOND, VA., December 24, 1873.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, 13th January next, at 12 o'clock M. de 16-td J. W. LOCKWOOD, Castler.

MILITARY NOTICES.

RICHMOND, VA.

ASA SNYDER & CO.. having purchased all the patterns in the architectural department of the Richmond Architectural Iron-Works and Stove Company, will continue the manufacture of IRON FRONTS at their new works, located as above. Besides the large varlety of patterns now in stockmany of them are elegant—they will estimate for new designs as they may be submitted. Their manufactures will embrace
IRON FRONTS of all orders of architecture, Verandahs, Balcontes, Raillings, Window Caps, Sills, and Casings, Columns. Capitals, Bases, Cornice and Belt Courses, Vaults and Vault Doors, Area-lights and Sky-lights.

Brain Pipe, S. and P. Traps, Sinks, &c. Galvanized Iron Work.

Our work in this department will embrace Window Hoods, Cornices, Parapetrs, Steeples, Pinnacles, Turrets, &c., &c.

This new material in architecture has met with marked favor from architects and bulders in Europe and the United States. The heavy, overhange of the United States Government have been discreted and calcantered in consultation.

Acting Orderly Sergeant.

BUSINESS CHANCES. VALUABLE, FULLY EQUIPPED, UN V ALUABLE, FULL EQUITED, UNV ENCUMBERED SUGAR PLANTATION
VERY NEAR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
TO EXCHANGE FOR LOW-PRICED MINERAL
AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS, OR WORKING MINE OF ABVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS.—Plantation working well; planted with
cane; needs no repairs, and can be operated very
economically with good basis for profit. Owned in
New York. Principals only (giving full particulars) address E. G. SPILSBURY.
Mining Engineer, Box 3626 post-office, lars) address
Mining Engineer, Box 3626 post-office,
New York city.

FOR RENT, several DESIRABLE of our offices, centrally located. Also, a part of our office, corner Tenth and Bank streets.

FOR SALE, desirable BUILDING LOTS in the

ing cornices of marble and granite on the buildings of the United States Government have been discarded, and galvanized fron substituted. Its durability, protection against fire, lightness, and beauty adapt it to dwellings alike with more massive structures. Fire will follow the trail of wooden cornices, and in consequence fire underwriters discriminate in favor of galvanized iron.

ASA SNYDER,

WARNER MOORE. West End.
TO LOAN, \$2,500. on approved security, in small sums. CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., ju 8-2t Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE, ONE-HALF INTEREST in a good paying business on Main street. Price \$1,500; or the whole will be sold for \$3.000 cash Stock of goods on hand cost over \$6,000. Ad-Richmond post-office, Va. ja 6-3t*

DIVIDENDS.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, RICHMOND, VA, January 5, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
CITY SAVINGS BANK have this day declared
a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock
(free of all taxation), out of the profits of the bank
for the last six months, payable to the stockholders
on and after 10th instant.
ja 6-6t EDWARD COHEN, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF RICH-MOND have this day declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. (free of tax), and payable to the stock-holders on and after the 10th broximo.

J. B. MORTON, Cashier.

RICHMOND, December 26, 1873. de 27-eodtd

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax), payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

B. C. WHERRY, Jr., Secretary.

January 2, 1873.

Ja 5-1w

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

WARRANTED TO CURE!

I wish to say to the public that I will insure a curt of all cases of CANCER placed under my ; reat-ment, and in event of no cure will not charge any-thing for my services. I will also remove all WENS, HAIR-MOLES, BLOOD-MARKS, ETC. leaving but a slight scar, and insure as above stated. RHEUMATISM, SPINAL AFFECTION, SALT RHEUM, NEURALGIA, PILES, ETC.,

treated, with a guarantee of a perfect cure; in default of which, mohey will be refunded to the pa tient.
With my past experience and success in the treatment of these diseases I feel free to say that my medicines are INFALLIBLE, and without a rival in this or any other country in effecting A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE n the above specified diseases. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 13 M., and from 2 to

5 P. M. 5 P. M.
OFFICE: No. 806 Grace street, near Capitol
Square, Richmond, Va.
The names and residences of many persons who
have been currently the furnished by mail or upon de 22-d&w8m DR. A. G. WOLLARD. ORION FOR RAFFLE.

This magnificent STALLION, own brother to the renowned I lanet will be RAFFLED OFF on the 9th instant at the Exchange and Ballard House, at 8 o'clock P. M. He can be seen after the 6th at the stables of Turner & Co., on Franklin, street. Subscribers are requested to be present. The list is still open for a few more subscribers by application to T. L. CROUCH.

Cffice under National Bank.

TRATT'S ASTRAL OIL and CANTON COAL OIL always on hand for sale, wholesa'e and retail, by BODEKER BRUTHERS, Ja 8

Draggists, Ja 8

BODEKER BRUTHERS, Draggists, Ja 8

BODEKER BRUTHERS, Draggists, Ja 8

Stock of FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES as stocked was experienced workness. Save your money by laying at ARTHUR ROONEY'S Warerooms, ARTHUR ROONEY'S Warerooms, Do 18

20 Governor and 1207 Franklin street.

VIEAT REDUCTION IN FUR-OF NATION, and PAINTED SUITS and the 10-cell grades of FURNITURE. I offer the above for cash at greatly reduced prices. Parties buying would do well to examine my stock and compare prices.

BODEKER BRUTHERS, No. 16 Governor street.

VIEGINIA OPERA-HOUSE, ANNOUNCEMENT EXTL AORDINARY.

A GRAND MATINEE.

MISS HELEN NASH.

commencing at 3 o'clock.

Brilliant success of the

NATIONAL THEATRE COMPANY.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, last time of the

GENEVA CROSS.

FRIDAY EVENING, the beautiful play of

OHRS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY STH.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1874.

Engagement of the great character comedian.

MR. JCSEPH K. EMMET.

upported by the company from the Grand Opera

House, Baltimore, in his original drama

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN,

as played by him upwards of 200 nights in Lon

JOHN T. FORD.......Manager

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The great interest in the

JANAUSCHEK

engagement in Washington, and the desire of this eminent artiste to produce there her new play of 'WHO'S TO BLAME," will cause her to delay her visit to Richmond until

MONDAY, JANUARY 19TH,

when she will positively appear.

Due notice will be given of time and place for sal
of reserved seats.

ja 7-ts

LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ALLAN CURR, F. R. S. L.

the "Star" Scottish orator, (late editor of the London Morning Star.) will deliver, by special request, his highly entertaining and instructive lecture on the above most amusing and exciting theme in Grace-Street Baptist church (Rev. Dr. Wilson's) on FRIDAY EVENING, January 9th.

on FRIDAI EVENING, January 9th.
Tickets, 25 cents; to commence at 84 o'clock.
NOTE.—This is the last opportunity of hearing
Professor CUBE; and the lecture to be delivered
was given nineteen times in Baltimore to crowded
audiences, and pronounced his very best. Ja 8-2t

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. - ASA SNYDER and WARNER MOORE have this day associated themselves together under the style of ASA

TECTURAL IRON-WORK of every description ASA SNYDER. WARNER MOORE.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS,

Nos. 1008, 1010, 1012, AND 1014 CARY STREET

RICHMOND, VA.

ASA SNYDER,

late President of Richmond Architectural Iron

Works and Stove Company.)

IMPORTER OF SCOTCH AND FURNACE AGENT FOR CHARCOAL PIG-IRONS.

Office at yard, 1008, 1010, 1012, and 1014 cary street, Richmond. Vs. He will buy and sell PIG-IRONS on a brokerage. He will buy and sell PIG-IRONS on his own account.

He will act as FURNACE AGENT for such fur

THE FIRM OF E. D. CHRISTIAN &

DENTISTRY.

JOHN G. WAYT, D. D. S. GEO. G. WAYT, D. D. S., M. I

No. 104 NINTH STREET,

RICHMOND. VA.

FURNITURE.

E. BRAGG, 201, CORNER SECo OND AND BROAD STREETS, has now on hand a kyre and superior stock of the CHRISTMAS CHAIRS for children. CHAMBER PABLOR, and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of

every description at reduced prices. Furniture re-paired. Chairs cone-seated at the lowest price. Goods delivered free in the city. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

WAYT & SON, DENTISTS,

naces as will consign him their make. He also invites consignments of SCRAP-IRON for sale commission.

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1874.

MRS. CAUDLE AT HOME,

He will be assisted by

RICHMOND THEATRE.

O'CLOCK.

See small bills.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

don and 1,000 nights in America:

Seats for sale at AMBOLD'S.

A SSEMBLY HALL.

AST LECTURE.

At the urgent solicitation of a Large number of citizens, who, owing to the inclement v of the wester, were prevented from seeing the preat mimic ALF. BURNETT, he has agreed to give TWO MORE PERFORMANCES,

PETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS are lower now than at any time since the war. They are now being sold for iess than they can possibly be sold for again within the next two years, as the panic has driven many out of the manufacturing business. We have now 30c, up to \$2 per yard. Also, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS; MATS:
OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MATS:
OIL-CLOTH RUGS, WINDOW-SHADES:
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN-FIXTURES:
TIDIES, TOWELS, TABLE-CLOTHS;
NAPKINS, DOYLIES:
MAN REILLIES and HONEY-COMB QUILTS:
all to be sold at great bargains, at MARBELLIES and HUMBERS, at all to be sold at great bargains, at LEVY BROTHERS. THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, JANUARY 8

Unmadoin

needs to Avellast

ET CARPETS! CARPETS! CAR

FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER PATTERNS ACT NEW STYLE RUFFLES.—We all particular attention to our new style RUFFLES, LINEN COLLARS, and CUFFS; SLEEVE-BUTTONS, BALL EAR-RINGS, INDIA-RUF, BER, and WHITBY JET JEWELRY; RUBBER BRACELETS, NUBIAS, BACQUES, HOODS LEGGINGS; SHAWLS IN KREAT VARIETY; CLOFT SACQUES, WALKING-JACKETS, and WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, AT LEVY BROTHERS:

FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER PATTERNS its best in use.

1017 and 1019 Main street. NEW STYLE RUFFLES.-We matinee and evening.

Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission to all parts of the house for matines, 25 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, positively last appearance of ALF. BURNETT. Prices as usual.

PIANO-COVERS AND TABLE.
COVERS.—INDIA-RUBBER, EMBROIDERED.
RIND FELT PIANO-COVERS; FELT, CLOTH, INTER TABLE-COVERS, AT LEVY BROTHERS.
FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER PATTERNS the

LED ASTRAY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN. -YOU can purchase the CROMWELL LINEN COLLARS at 60c. per dozen worth \$2.50; METROPOLITAN THEATRE. RECHERCHE COLLARS at 58c. per dozen worth RECHERCHE CUFFS at \$1 worth \$4 per dozen;
RECHERCHE CUFFS at \$1 worth \$4 per dozen;
PAPER and CLOTH-FACED COLLARS at 19.
20, 25, and 30c, per box;
SCARFS, BOWS, CRAVATS, and TIES;
SLK, LINEN, and COTTON HANDKER MILES'S VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION. Fif-en star performers. Full orchestra and brass nd.

Prices to suit everybody—25, 15, and 10c.
See small bills.

w. H. MLES,
in 8-1t*
Lessee and Manager.

SILK, LINEN, and COTTON HANDKER
CHIEFS:
NIGHT-CAPS, UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS, DRESS-SHIRTS,
GLOVES, SOCKS,
PULSE-WARMERS,
LINEN CUFFS,
KID, INOGSKIN, BUCKSKIN, WOOLLEN,
THREAD, and SILK GLOVES;

all to be sold at very low priors at LEVY BROTHERS. 1017 and 1019 Main stree Don't fail to look at the cheap COLLARS and

FULL-WIDTH UNBLEACHED SHEETING at 28c.; Full-width BLEACHED SHEETING at 32c. per UNBLEACHED COTTON at 7, 85, 10, 125, and BLEACHED COTTON at 814, 10, 1214, 14, 15, 16%, and 1Sc. per yard at LEVY BROTHERS.

STRIPED SILKS at \$1 worth \$1.50; SILK BROCADED POPLINS at \$1 reduced from and WOOL POPLINS at 75c. reduced from \$1.25; SATTEENS at 35, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 75c, per yard; EMPRESS CLOTHS at 35, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 75c. per yard; BLACK ALPACAS at 25, 30, 35, 40c., and up to \$2 per yard; BLACK SILKS from \$1 to \$3.50 per yard; COLORED SILKS at \$1.50, \$1.75, and up to \$3

per yard;
JAPANESE ROBES in all colors;
TARLETANS in all qualities and colors;
COTTON POPLINS both sides ailke at 14 and
16%, per yard worth 25 and 30c.;
A large variety of plain, plaid, striped, and figured
DRESS GOODS from 20 to 50c, per yard. We
are determined to sellout our whole stock of
dress goods, and in order to do so we have
marked many styles down to below cost. It will marked many styles down to below cost. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchas A NIGHT IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER PATTERNS with critical and amusing sketches of its men and madners, taken from personal observation, inclu-ding the position and oratory of Gladstone, John Bright, and Mark Twain's last new Scotchman Ben Disracli.

VELVETEENS. BLACK VELVETEEN at 50, 60, 65, 75, 85c., \$1, \$1 25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 per yard; BROWN VELVETEEN at 50c.;

the best goods; VELOURS, in colors, at \$1 and \$1.50 per yard; TURQUOIS at \$1.50 per yard; SILKS and SATINS, for trimmings, cut on the blus when dealred; blas when desired:
FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS,
Large CORD;
BUTTON-MOULDS in fourteen sizes;
COTICELLI SEWING SILK,
BUTTON-HOLE TWIST, ISH and RICE CAMBRIC.

COLORED VELVETEENS at 75c. per yard for

CIRT PROTECTORS at 20c.; and all other ar-les for DRESS TRIMMINGS at FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER PATTERNS BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLAN-KETS!—LEVY BROTHERS have now on band a large assortment of WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS from \$2.25 up to \$20 per pair. Also, CRIB and CRADLE BLANKETS and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE BLANKETS at \$1.50 worth \$3.

worth \$3.
CALICO COMFORTABLES, large size, \$2 and \$2.50. These comfortables are manufac ured in this city. Only the best material used.

Ja 6 PURE RYE WHISKEYS .- To all

in want of pure and superior WHISKEY we respectfully submit the following certificates from high authority: (COPY.) LABORATORY OF STATE ASSAYERAND CHEMIST, NO. 1013 BROAD ST., NEXT TO CITY HALL. RICHMOND, VA., December 12th, 1873.

I have carefully analyzed for Messrs. JENKINS, CAPERS & Co. a sample of OLD IMPERIAL CAB-INET RYE WHISKEY, selected by myself, and representing a lot of 100 barrels, and find it free from all adulterations or injurious substances. I therefore recommend it as eminently adapted for medicinal or family use. [Signed] WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, M. D.,

State Assayer and Chemist. After making a thorough chemical examination of a sample of SUMMERDEAN (AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.) RYE WHISKEY, selected by myself, and representing a lot of one hundred barrels in the hands of Messrs. Jeakins, Capers & Co., 1 fully recommend it as entirely free from adultera

tions, and as specially suitable for medicinal or family use. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, M. D., [Signed] State Assayer and Chemist. For sale only at wholesale, in barrels and half-JENKINS, CAPERS & CO., barrels, by

Wholesale Liquor Merchants, 113 south Fonrteenth street, ja 1-9t THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER. MEADE & BAKER'S

SAPONINE DENTIFRICE

THE FIRM OF E. D. CHRISTIAN &
CO. is dissolved. E. D. Christian and T. H. Gunn
will continue as formerly the TOBACCO COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm-name of
CHRISTIAN & GUNN.
E. D. CHRISTIAN,
T. H. GUNN.
PICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1874. ja 1-10t the most efficacious and elegant preparation knows for whitening and preserving the teeth. Used and recommended by our best dentists. NO-PARTNERSHIP .- The undersigned Prepared only by MEADE & BAKER, Pharmacists,

Price, 50 cents a box.

FOR USE AND ORNAMENT, MADE BY

SAMUEL KIRK & SON, NO. 172 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Established 1817.1

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTH-Eits.-Don't fail to procure Mus. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child of pain, cures wind colle, regulates the howels, and by giving relief and health to the child gives

rest to the mother. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists. je 24-Tu, Th&Sta

D. GATEWOOD, 319 Broad all vecelving additions to his large stock of FURNITURE, which he is now sell-ing at reduced prices. Chamber Suits from \$25 to \$850, Parlor from \$50 to \$250. Walnut Lounges, Feather-Beds, Mattresses, &c., of my own manufacture. Chairs a specially. Upholstering and repairing. Chairs cane seated, &c. Goods carefully packed for shipment, and delivered free in the city. PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL. beolutely safe. Perfectly odorless. Always uniorm. Illuminating qualities superior to gas. Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking

ere, Manufactured expressly to displace the use o solatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over 300,000 famiies. Millions of gallons bave been sold and no accident-directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing, or handling it. The insurance companies and tire commissione SELLING AT COST TO KEEP OF HANDS EMPLOYED DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.—The most elegant stock of FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES throughout the country recommend the ASTRA'L as the best safeguard when lamps are used. Stood

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors. CHARLES PRATT & CO., 108 Pulton street, New York. oc 17-dewom

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER.—The frustees of the town bave extended the time for adding the twenty per cent. on all unpaid taxes 'autil the 15th instant. After that date I shall 'rocced, as instructed by the said Trustees, to collect the unpaid taxes as the law directs.

Ja 5-41 Collector for the Town of Manchester.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the business of REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS, under the firm-name and style of CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO. We will give strict personal attention to the business in all of its branches; and we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public Office, Shafer's Building, No. 11 Tenth street.

H. L. STAPLES, DE GLASFIN. Sold by druggists generally. OBJECTS OF ELEGANCE AND THE CONTRACT heretofore existing be-THE CONTRACT heretoloffe existing between the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company and the Petersburg Hailroad Company, by which both roads were operated together ander the style of "The Richmond and Weldon Route," was dissolved on the 31st December, 1873, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said "Richmond and Weldon Route" will please send them to the under-igned for settlement.

M. W. YARRINGTON, Treasurer.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1874. ja 1-1m SILVERWARE,